

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

PATRICK M. MIKSCH,	)	
	)	
Petitioner,	)	4:18CV3008
	)	
v.	)	
	)	
BRAD HANSEN, Warden,	)	ORDER
	)	
Respondent.	)	
_____	)	

This matter is before the court on preliminary review of Petitioner Miksch's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Filing No. 1) brought pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. The purpose of this review is to determine whether Petitioner's claims, when liberally construed, are potentially cognizable in federal court. Condensed and summarized for clarity, Petitioner's claims are:

CLAIM ONE: Petitioner's plea of no contest was constitutionally invalid because: (1) Petitioner was suffering from a mental illness and possessed a low IQ at the time he entered his no contest plea; (2) Petitioner was coerced by his trial counsel and family members into entering a plea of no contest.

CLAIM TWO: Petitioner's trial counsel rendered constitutionally ineffective assistance of counsel because: (1) counsel failed to consult with Petitioner or investigate the case, particularly Petitioner's mental health, prior to advising Petitioner to enter a plea of no contest; (2) counsel failed to make a record that the trial court indicated that Petitioner was displaying symptoms of mental illness and failed to request withdrawal of the no contest plea upon hearing the remarks of the judge; (3) counsel failed to discuss with Petitioner and bring to the

attention of the trial court a report from Dr. John Curran and related information regarding Petitioner's mental health and IQ; and (4) counsel and family members coerced the Petitioner into entering a no contest plea.

CLAIM THREE: Petitioner's separate appellate counsel on direct appeal rendered constitutionally ineffective assistance of counsel because: (1) counsel failed to consult with Petitioner regarding the appeal; and (2) counsel failed to present on appeal CLAIM ONE and CLAIM TWO above during the direct appeal.<sup>1</sup>

The court determines that these claims, when liberally construed, are potentially cognizable in federal court. However, the court cautions Petitioner that no determination has been made regarding the merits of these claims or any defenses to them or whether there are procedural bars that will prevent Petitioner from obtaining the relief sought.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. Upon initial review of the habeas corpus petition (Filing No. 1), the court preliminarily determines that Petitioner's claims, as they are set forth in this Memorandum and Order, are potentially cognizable in federal court.

2. By March 12, 2018, Respondent must file a motion for summary judgment or state court records in support of an answer. The clerk of the court is

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<sup>1</sup> As noted, I have summarized and condensed the claims. I note that the petition is repetitive. Moreover, some of the specific allegations (for example, the fact that trial counsel "allowed" Petitioner to seek a "second opinion" from a lawyer who did not enter an appearance) fail to state a federal constitutional claim. Therefore, Petitioner will be limited to the claims articulated above despite Petitioner's attempt to "reserve the right" to supplement his claims.

directed to set a pro se case management deadline in this case using the following text: March 12, 2018: deadline for Respondent to file state court records in support of answer or motion for summary judgment.

3. If Respondent elects to file a motion for summary judgment, the following procedures must be followed by Respondent and Petitioner:

- A. The motion for summary judgment must be accompanied by a separate brief, submitted at the time the motion is filed.
- B. The motion for summary judgment must be supported by any state court records that are necessary to support the motion. Those records must be contained in a separate filing entitled: “Designation of State Court Records in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment.”
- C. Copies of the motion for summary judgment, the designation, including state court records, and Respondent’s brief must be served on Petitioner *except* that Respondent is only required to provide Petitioner with a copy of the specific pages of the record that are cited in Respondent’s motion and brief. In the event that the designation of state court records is deemed insufficient by Petitioner or Petitioner needs additional records from the designation, Petitioner may file a motion with the court requesting additional documents. Such motion must set forth the documents requested and the reasons the documents are relevant to the cognizable claims.
- D. No later than 30 days following the filing of the motion for summary judgment, Petitioner must file and serve a brief in

opposition to the motion for summary judgment. Petitioner may not submit other documents unless directed to do so by the court.

- E. No later than 30 days after Petitioner's brief is filed, Respondent must file and serve a reply brief. In the event that Respondent elects not to file a reply brief, he should inform the court by filing a notice stating that he will not file a reply brief and that the motion is therefore fully submitted for decision.
- F. If the motion for summary judgment is denied, Respondent must file an answer, a designation and a brief that complies with terms of this order. (*See* the following paragraph.) The documents must be filed no later than 30 days after the denial of the motion for summary judgment. **Respondent is warned that failure to file an answer, a designation and a brief in a timely fashion may result in the imposition of sanctions, including Petitioner's release.**

4. If Respondent elects to file an answer, the following procedures must be followed by Respondent and Petitioner:

- A. By March 12, 2018, Respondent must file all state court records that are relevant to the cognizable claims. *See, e.g.,* Rule 5(c)-(d) of the *Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts*. Those records must be contained in a separate filing entitled: "Designation of State Court Records in Support of Answer."
- B. No later than 30 days after the relevant state court records are filed, Respondent must file an answer. The answer must be accompanied by a separate brief, submitted at the time the answer

is filed. Both the answer and the brief must address all matters germane to the case including, but not limited to, the merits of Petitioner's allegations that have survived initial review, and whether any claim is barred by a failure to exhaust state remedies, a procedural bar, non-retroactivity, a statute of limitations, or because the petition is an unauthorized second or successive petition. *See, e.g., Rules 5(b) and 9 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts.*

- C. Copies of the answer, the designation, and Respondent's brief must be served on Petitioner at the time they are filed with the court *except* that Respondent is only required to provide Petitioner with a copy of the specific pages of the designated record that are cited in Respondent's answer and brief. In the event that the designation of state court records is deemed insufficient by Petitioner or Petitioner needs additional records from the designation, Petitioner may file a motion with the court requesting additional documents. Such motion must set forth the documents requested and the reasons the documents are relevant to the cognizable claims.
- D. No later than 30 days after Respondent's brief is filed, Petitioner must file and serve a brief in response. Petitioner must not submit any other documents unless directed to do so by the court.
- E. No later than 30 days after Petitioner's brief is filed, Respondent must file and serve a reply brief. In the event that Respondent elects not to file a reply brief, he should inform the court by filing a notice stating that he will not file a reply brief and that the merits of the petition are therefore fully submitted for decision.

F. The clerk of the court is directed to set a pro se case management deadline in this case using the following text: April 9, 2018: check for Respondent's answer and separate brief.

5. No discovery shall be undertaken without leave of the court. *See Rule 6 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts.*

DATED this 24<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2018.

BY THE COURT:

*s/ Richard G. Kopf*  
Senior United States District Judge